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Revision of the genus *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 (Part I): species from Vietnam (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Anacolini)

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distribution;
synonymies;
Oriental region.

Abstract. – The genus *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 is reviewed and the species present in Vietnam are treated. The genus remained monotypic for a long time with *H. weissi* (Lameere, 1915) as the only species. However, further studies of recent material have differentiated three species within the genus, which are described and illustrated here. An identification key for male and female is provided. *Hystatoderes vitalisi* Lameere, 1917 is relieved from synonymy with *H. weissi* and considered a good species. The genus *Laokaya* Pic, 1928 is proposed as a junior synonym of *Hystatoderes* and its only species *Laokaya vitalisi* Pic, 1928 as a junior synonym of *H. vitalisi*. *Hystatoderes antonkozlovi* **sp**. **nov**. from Central Vietnam is described. The male of *H. weissi* is described for the first time. An updated list of species composing the genus *Hystatoderes* is given.

Drumont A., Komiya Z., Do C., Phan Q.T., Constant J. & Ripaille C., 2023. – Revision of the genus *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 (Part I): species from Vietnam (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Anacolini). *Faunitaxys*, 11(43): 1 – 11.

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Introduction

Lameere (1917) described *Hystatoderes* comparing it to the genera *Hystatus* Thomson, 1860 and *Hoplideres* Serville, 1832. The genus was based on the new species, *H. vitalisi* Lameere, 1917, known only for two females collected in Haut-Tonkin (North Vietnam) by René Vitalis de Salvaza in 1912 and 1916.

Previously, Lameere (1915) had described *Emphiesmenus weissi* on the basis of a female also originating from North Tonkin and collected in Ha-Hiang (now, Ha Giang Province, Vietnam).

In 1920, this same author stated: "*I committed during the war [1914-1918] the singular blunder of describing twice this remarkable insect of Tonkin, and this in two different genera, first under the name of* Emphiesmenus weissi *and then as* Hystatoderes vitalisi". In fact, after he was able to study a female of *Emphiesmenus schageni* Lansberge, 1884, Lameere was convinced that the species *weissi* did not belong to genus *Emphiesmenus* Lansberge, 1884 and that the creation of the new genus *Hystatoderes* was fully justified with the position assigned by this author in the *Genera Insectorum* (Lameere, 1919). Based on these observations, Lameere specified that this species had to be named *Hystatoderes weissi*.

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A half-century later, Gressitt (1970) recorded *Emphiesmenus weissi* from Laos and described what he thought was the male of this species.

Drumont *et al*. (2000) subsequently supported Lameere's (1920) opinion and designated a female lectotype for *Hystatoderes vitalisi* on the basis of a specimen from the typical series. The specimen collected in 1912 was chosen as the lectotype.

Komiya (2001) illustrated a pair of *Hystatoderes weissi* in his work on the prionine cerambycid beetles with degenerate hind wings from the world.

At that time, the composition of the genus *Hystatoderes* was as follows:

H. weissi (Lameere, 1915)
= *H. vitalisi* Lameere, 1917

Finally, Hua (2002) recorded *Emphiesmenus weissi* from China, Hunan province, as well as from Laos and Vietnam.

In parallel, Pic (1928) described the genus *Laokaya* Pic, 1928 to receive a new species, *L. vitalisi* Pic, 1928, also again from Haut-Tonkin (Laokay, now, Lao Cai province). Genus and species were described in a few lines, mostly in Latin, without providing illustrations. Pic placed it near *Logaeus* Waterhouse, 1881, but the suggestion to propose a new genus probably came from Boppe as evidenced by Pic's indication in the first line of the description: *Laokaya* (Boppe) n. gen.

During a visit to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, France, the types of *Emphiesmenus weissi* and *Laokaya vitalisi*, both females as mentioned in their description, could be located and examined. The study of this typical material, as well as the recent collection of different materials from Vietnam and Laos has allowed determining the existence of several species within the genus *Hystatoderes*. The purpose of this work is therefore to clarify the taxonomy of the genus, to specify the species composing it based on the morphological characters, and to describe a new species. Species of *Hystatoderes* from Vietnam are treated in part I of this revision and species occurring in China and Laos will be part of another study in part II.

Material and methods

All specimens were mounted and thoroughly examined with a Leica MZ-6 stereomicroscope for a detailed morphological comparison.

The distribution map was generated with SimpleMappr (Shorthouse, 2010).

Total length was measured as the distance between the tip of the mandibles and the apex of elytra.

Data from all specimen labels are reproduced without additions except for authors' comments that are given in square brackets. Labels (if there are multiple labels on a specimen) are separated by a "/".

Each studied specimen of the new species is provided with a black-framed label on red paper 'Holotype' or 'Paratype'.

The material discussed below is housed in the following collections (given with the respective acronym used in the text):

ADC – Alain DRUMONT, private collection, Brussels, Belgium.
AKC – Anton KOZLOV, private collection, Moscow, Russia.
BSC – Bernard ŠIŠKA, private collection, Nitra, Slovakia.
CRC – Claude RIPAILLE, private collection, Lias, France.
MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France.
NDC – Norbert DELAHAYE, private collection, Plaisir, France
NSMT – Natural Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan.
RBINS – Royal Belgian Institute of natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium.
SIC – Sergei IVANOV, private collection, Vladivostok, Russia.
ZCDTU – Zoological collection of Duy Tan University, Da Nang, Vietnam.
ZKC – Ziro KOMIYA, private collection, Tokyo, Japan.

Results

CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

PRIONINAE Latreille, 1802

ANACOLINI J. Thomson, 1867

Hystatoderes Lameere, 1917

Hystatoderes Lameere, 1917: 146. Type species: *Hystatoderes vitalisi* Lameere, 1917, by monotypy.
= *Laokaya* Pic, 1928: 10 – **syn. nov**. Type species: *Laokaya vitalisi* Pic, 1928, by monotypy.

Hystatoderes Lameere, 1919: 65 (female description, list of species).

Hystatoderes Lameere, 1920: 139 (genus validation).

Hystatoderes Drumont *et al*., 2000: 492 (lectotype designation, species composition).

Hystatoderes Li *et al*., 2014: 83 (list of species).

Hystatoderes Drumont & Komiya, 2010: 88 (list of species).
Hystatoderes Drumont & Komiya, 2020: 108 (list of species).

Diagnostic characters

Most of the species of the tribe Anacolini are small and the genus *Hystatoderes* stands out for the large size of its species. They exhibit a stocky habitus rather like other Prionini, a transverse pronotum, swollen on the discal area, more or less wrinkled with lateral spines and a rather clear pilosity. The elytra present punctation and wrinkles on the basal and periscutellar zone, the costae being not very apparent. The antennae are 11-articulated in both sexes, relatively short, not exceeding 2/3 or 3/4 of the elytral length with antennomeres 4 to 10 of about the same length. Meso- and metatibiae are strongly recessed on the inner side. The lower eye-lobe is not much wider than the upper one and does not protrude below the insertion of the antennae.

Sexual dimorphism

- All the species of this genus are characterized by a very important sexual dimorphism to the point that it is difficult to make a species link between the two sexes.

- The male shows much smaller body size and elytra elongated, narrowed at apex and with more angular humeral corners, whereas the female shows an oblong elytral shape, which is slightly enlarged between the middle and two thirds of the elytra, and rounded humeral angles.

- The elytra of the male are covered with sparse, fairly fine hairs, with fairly sharp ridges and a satiny appearance, while those of female are hairless, with barely visible ridges and a shiny appearance. In addition to the elytra, golden hairs are present on forehead, vertex, pronotum and scutellum of males.

- The male has a narrower head with a closer upper interocular space than that of the female and longer antennae with strongly punctate antennomeres and sharp or angular apical angles, whereas the antennomeres are smooth with rounded angles at the apex in the female.

- The pronotum of the male is trapezoidal, entirely punctate, with spines towards the base of the lateral margins and effaced apical angles. The pronotum of the female is sub-quadrangular, with a smooth swollen disc, strongly crenellated or spiny sides and very angular apical angles.

- The femora and tibiae are spotted and scattered with hairs in the male, whereas they are almost smooth and hairless in the female. Finally, the tarsi of the male are slightly longer and expanded compared to the female.

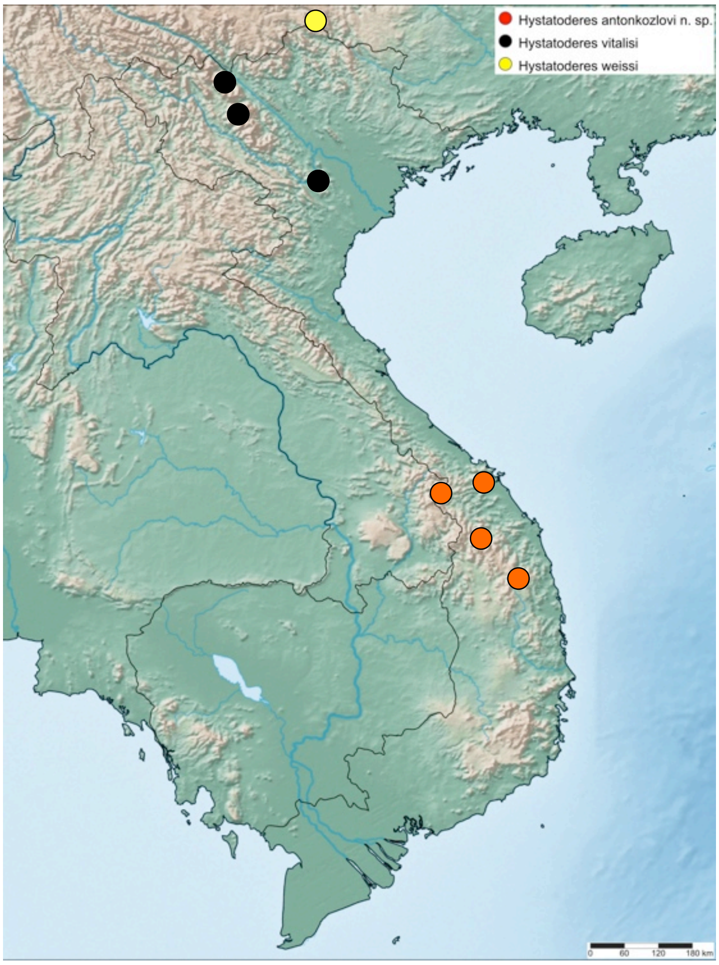

Fig. 1. Distribution map of *Hystatoderes* species in Vietnam.

Distribution

Only recorded from China, Laos and Vietnam. In Vietnam, *Hystatoderes* occurs in several provinces of northern (formerly Tonkin) and central parts and is represented by the species *weissi* Lameere, 1915 in Ha Giang province, *H. vitalisi* Lameere, 1917 in Hoa Binh, Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces, and *H. antonkozlovi* **sp. nov.**, which exhibits a more southern distribution and occupies Da Nang, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Quang Nam provinces.

Hystatoderes antonkozlovi **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1, 2A-B, 6A & 6D)

Holotype, ♀ (Fig. 2B): Vietnam, **Da Nang City**, Ba Na Mt., 1450 m, V.2015, local collector leg. (will be deposited in NSMT).

Allotype, ♂ (Fig. 2A): same locality as holotype, VI.2014, local collector leg. (will be deposited in RBINS, I.G.: 34.629).

Paratypes

1 ♂, same locality and date as holotype (ZKC);
1 ♂, same locality as holotype but IV.2015 (ZKC);
1 ♂, Vietnam, **Quang Nam province**, Tay Giang, Axan Mt., 1300 m, V.2017, local collector leg. (CRC);
1 ♂, same locality but IV.2018, local collector leg. (ZKC);
1 ♂, same locality and date, local collector leg. (SIC);
1 ♂, same locality but III.2020, local collector leg. (AKC);
2 ♂, same locality but IV.2020, local collector leg. (AKC);
2 ♂, same locality but IV.2021, local collector leg. (AKC);
1 ♂, same locality but III.2022, local collector leg. (AKC);
1 ♂, same locality but III.2022, local collector leg. (NDC);
1 ♂, same locality but III.2022, local collector leg. (ZCDTU);
2 ♂, same locality, local collector leg. (ADC);
1 ♂, same locality, local collector leg. (BSC);
1 ♀, Vietnam, **Gia Lai province**, Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve, V.2021, local collector leg. (AKC);
1 ♀, Vietnam, **Kon Tum province**, Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve, 1900 m, III.2022, local collector leg. (AKC).

Description

Male (Fig. 2A, 6A)

Dimensions. – Body length: 25 - 36 mm (allotype ♂: 30 mm).

Habitus. – Oblong, rather slender in appearance, with long legs and chestnut-brown colour with a slightly satin finish.

Head. – Broader than long, practically hairless except for the presence of disparate hairs behind the eyes, strongly granular, granulation becoming coarse between and in front of the eyes; longitudinal furrow starting between the antennal tubercles and extending behind the vertex; antennal tubercles with deep foveoli and bordered downwards with a groove; clypeus granular with a few scattered golden setae; mandibles strongly punctate, with a slightly curved outer margin in the basal half and then regularly closing

Identification key to the species of *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917.

Males

1. Pronotal surface strongly wrinkled (Fig. 6C), apical lateral spines of pronotum strong (Fig. 6C) .... ***H. weissi*** (Lameere, 1915)
— Pronotal surface weakly wrinkled and punctate, apical lateral spines of pronotum small **2**

2. Antennomere 3 longer than scape, upper eye lobe very wide (Fig. 6A) .... ***H. antonkozlovi*** **sp. nov.**
— Antennomere 3 shorter than scape, upper eye lobe equal to the interocular space (Fig. 6B) .... ***H. vitalisi*** Lameere, 1917

Females

1. Lateral margins of the pronotum crenate with basal angles ending in a tooth (Fig. 6E) .... ***H. vitalisi*** Lameere, 1917
— Lateral margins of the pronotum with several distinct spines **2**

2. Lateral margin of the pronotum with 4 distinct spines, elytra dull and covered with irregular punctures and wrinkles, elytral basal angles furnished with a small tooth (Fig. 6G) .... ***H. antonkozlovi*** **sp. nov.**
— Lateral margin of the pronotum with 3 distinct spines and a weak tooth, elytra dark reddish and shiny with strong punctuation towards the base, elytral basal angles rounded (Fig. 6H) .... ***H. weissi*** (Lameere, 1915)

towards the apex, armed with a tooth on the inner margin towards the apex and followed by irregular serration towards the base. Labial and maxillary palps slightly truncated at the apex. Eyes moderately indented; lower lobe larger than the upper one.

Antennae. – Reaching two-thirds of the elytral length. Scape slightly conical, barely shorter than antennomere 3, coarsely rough, sinuous and with large piliferous foveoli; antennomere 3 barely shorter than antennomeres 4 and 5 together, covered with piliferous foveoli, apex of antennomeres 3 to 10 with a rounded margin on the inner side and slightly pointed on the outer side, provided with a few scattered golden bristles (present on antennomere 2 as well) becoming scarce towards the antennal apex. Antennomeres 4 to 10 with longitudinal grooves and finely granular intervals, antennomere 11 segment longer than 10 and slightly spatulated at the apex.

Pronotum. – Strongly transverse, more than twice as wide as long, strongly wrinkled and granular, with borders and lateral areas covered with a large amount of golden hairs. Disc with reduced hairiness and a pronounced relief in the shape of an enlarged U. Neck margin curved, each lateral border with a short spine offset downward from the apical corner and two stronger spines of equal length slightly curved upward, one located at mid-height and the other between the first and basal corners. Scutellum: lighter and triangular.

Elytra. – About twice as long as wide (ratio L/l: 1.8) with a maximum width in the basal third. Surface finely punctate, punctuation becoming stronger in the basal and periscutelar zone, scattered with sparse golden hairs but becoming denser on the lateral margins in the apical curve. Sutural border darker, elytral apex barely angular, lateral gutters forming an angular return at the humeral end. Costae inconspicuous, just characterized by a swelling of the elytral surface.

Legs. – Rather long and thin, dark brown; femora and tibiae granular, covered with long hairs even on the tarsi. Protibiae slightly bent downwards at the end. Tarsomere 4 as long as tarsomeres 1 and 3 together, tarsomeres 1 to 3 decreasing in length.

Underside. – Mesosternum, metasternum and sternites finely granular, covered with a significant golden pilosity becoming less dense on the sternites. Metepisternum hairy with anterior margin straight and rounded lower margin joining the upper margin, prosternal process granular, thinned at the apex with a few scattered setae. Metasternum crossed by a deep longitudinal median groove.

Female (Fig. 2B, 6D)

Dimensions. – Body length: 38 - 49 mm (holotype ♀: 38 mm)

Habitus. – Sub-uniformly blackish brown; body almost entirely glabrous; head slightly wider than long, widest at eyes and narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, furnished with a distinct median groove; clypeus with sparse setae; front-clypeal suture deeply grooved; antennal tubercles massive, sparsely deeply punctate; vertex deeply irregularly wrinkled; occiput smoothly covered with very fine punctures. Labial and maxillary palpomeres 3 - 4 short; apical palpomeres (4) sub-oval; palpomeres 3 shorter than the width. Mandibles about one-third as long as head, roughly punctate, about three times as long as basal width; internal margin sub-straight, irregularly sinuate and hooked apically; external margin sub-straight in the basal two-thirds and bent inward. Antennae 11-segmented, about one-half as long as body, scape and antennomere 3 subequal, antennomeres 4 - 5 drip-shaped and subequal; antennomeres 6 - 11 becoming gradually shorter and string-shaped; ventral side of antennomeres 3 - 11 with poriferous system. Eyes transverse, emarginate part behind antennal tubercles shallow, interspace between each eye lobes about as long as each transverse length. Pronotum sub-trapezoid or slightly narrower anteriorly; each side with four distinct spines.

Head. – Frons between antennal tubercles and vertex covered with fine whitish to golden hairs. Scattered granules in the upper peri-ocular area; shallow median longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles and vertex extending inconsistently along the axis of the pronotum; lower eye lobe more than twice as wide as the upper lobe and corresponding to the inter-ocular width. Labial and maxillary palps truncated and covered with long golden setae. Gula with strong granulation. Mandibles strongly punctate, with a regularly rounded outer margin and moderately flattened in the apical third, large notch in the inner base of the left mandible. Labrum with a tuft of long and golden hairs.

Antennae. – Reddish brown to black, length exceeding the elytral apex at least with the last antennomere. Scape black, subcylindrical, slightly arched, very granular with a few teeth towards the apex on the inner side; antennomeres 3 - 4 very rough, with inner surface flattened and with spines larger than those on outer surface, slightly dilated at apex; antennomere 5 without noticeable depression on inner surface, rough all over; antennomeres 6 - 10 smooth, decreasing in length with dilated apex. Last antennomere longer with spatulate apex; ratio seg. 4/3: 0.65; seg. 5/4: 0.65.

Pronotum. – Transverse, less than twice as wide as long (ratio l/L: 0.6), weakly granular with fairly fine golden hairs, more abundant at the apical and basal corners; lateral margins rounded with the basal border corners moderately raised. Scutellum: blackish, sparsely spotted, rounded with weak whitish hair.

Elytra. – More than twice as long as they are wide at the shoulders (ratio l/L 0.4), subparallel in the basal third and then progressively narrowing towards the elytral apex, covered with fine, dense, golden, flattened hair on the surface giving a satin appearance; costae barely raised and underlined by a coarse alignment of granules; first costa with raised base forming a boss on either side of the periscutellar zone and joining the second between the third and fourth of the elytral length, often in a confused way: inter-costal space covered with scattered granules; lateral and sutural margins darker; apex with a prominent tooth.

Legs. – Dark reddish brown, femora rufus with a few scattered setae; protibiae granular, covered with a short golden pilosity more noticeable towards the apex; meso- and metatibiae laterally flattened, covered with fairly long hair along the entire length; trochanter of the median and hind legs with a tuft of golden hairs; onychium as long as tarsomeres 1 - 3 together.

Underside. – Surface dark red, covered with fairly long, irregularly distributed setae, denser on the sides of the metasternum and sternites. Sternites sparsely punctate with a slight circular depression on the sides. Metepisternum pointed backwards and covered with long, dense golden-white hair. Prosternal apophysis long and dilated at the apex, more or less in contact with the mesosternal process. Mesosternal apophysis narrow and grooved lengthwise.

Diagnostic characters. – *Hystatoderes antonkozlovi* **sp. nov.** is easily distinguished from the other two species composing the genus by the following combination of characters:

- ***For the males***: by a slimmer habitus, a lighter chestnut-brown colour, antennomere 3 longer than scape, pronotum with two evident spines in the lower lateral third, antennae reaching the apical fourth of the elytra, the upper eye lobes voluminous and rounded;
- ***For the females***: by the black pronotum with the presence of four distinct and elongated spines at the lateral margin and two rounded well-defined and very punctate dimples located behind the pronotal disc, the long and thin antennae and legs.

Etymology. – The new species is dedicated to Anton Olegovich Kozlov (Moscow, Russia) in acknowledgement for the material under study provided and for being one of the first to have attracted our attention to this new species.

Flight period / biotope altitude. – *H. antonkozlovi* **sp. nov.** appears to occur at an average altitude of 1300 m but up to 1900 m and during a period from March to June.

Distribution. – *Hystatoderes antonkozlovi* **sp. nov.** is distributed in central part of Vietnam (Fig. 1) in the following provinces: Da Nang (Ba Na Nui Chua Nature Reserve), Gia Lai (Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve), Kon Tum (Ngoc Linh Nature Reserve) and Quang Nam (Mt Axan) (Fig. 1).

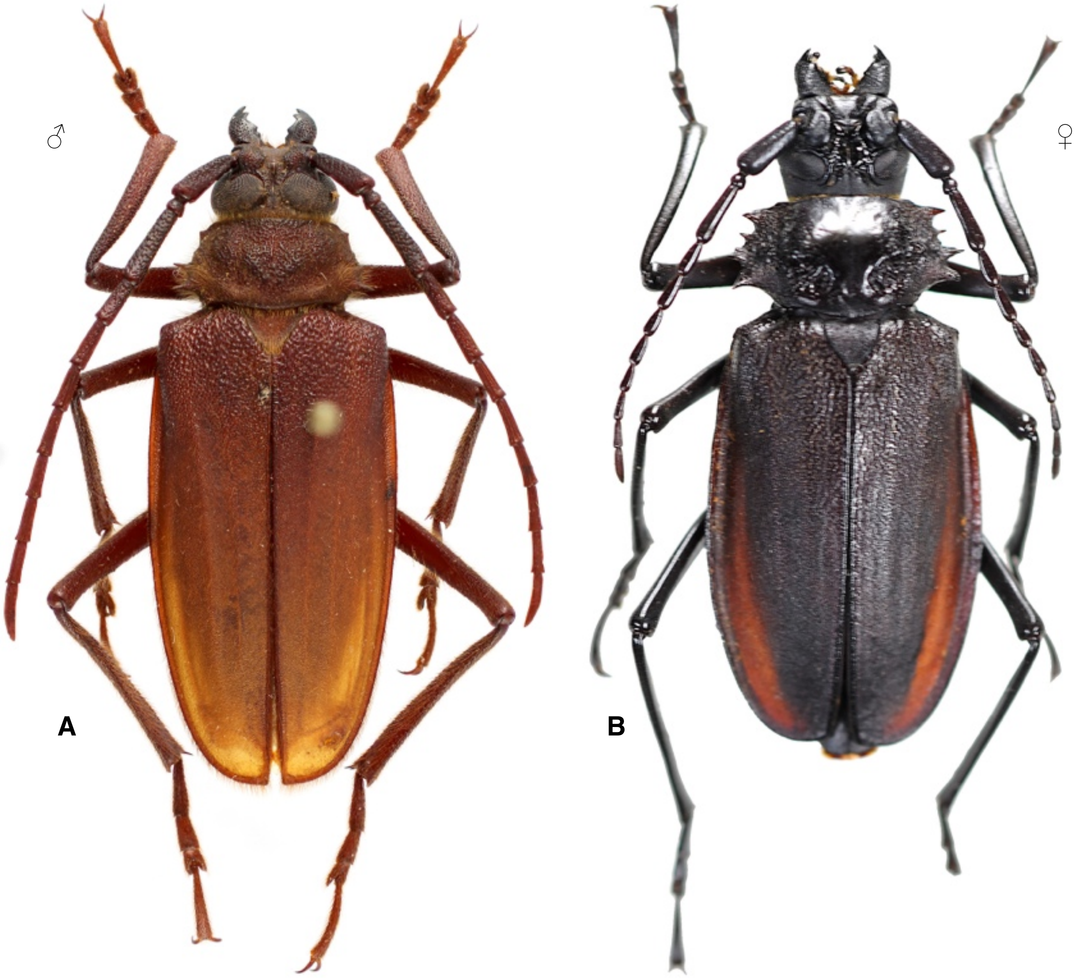

Fig. **2**. ***Hystatoderes antonkozlovi*** **sp**. **nov**. **A**. Allotype ♂ (RBINS), 30 mm. **B**. Holotype ♀ (NSMT), 38 mm.

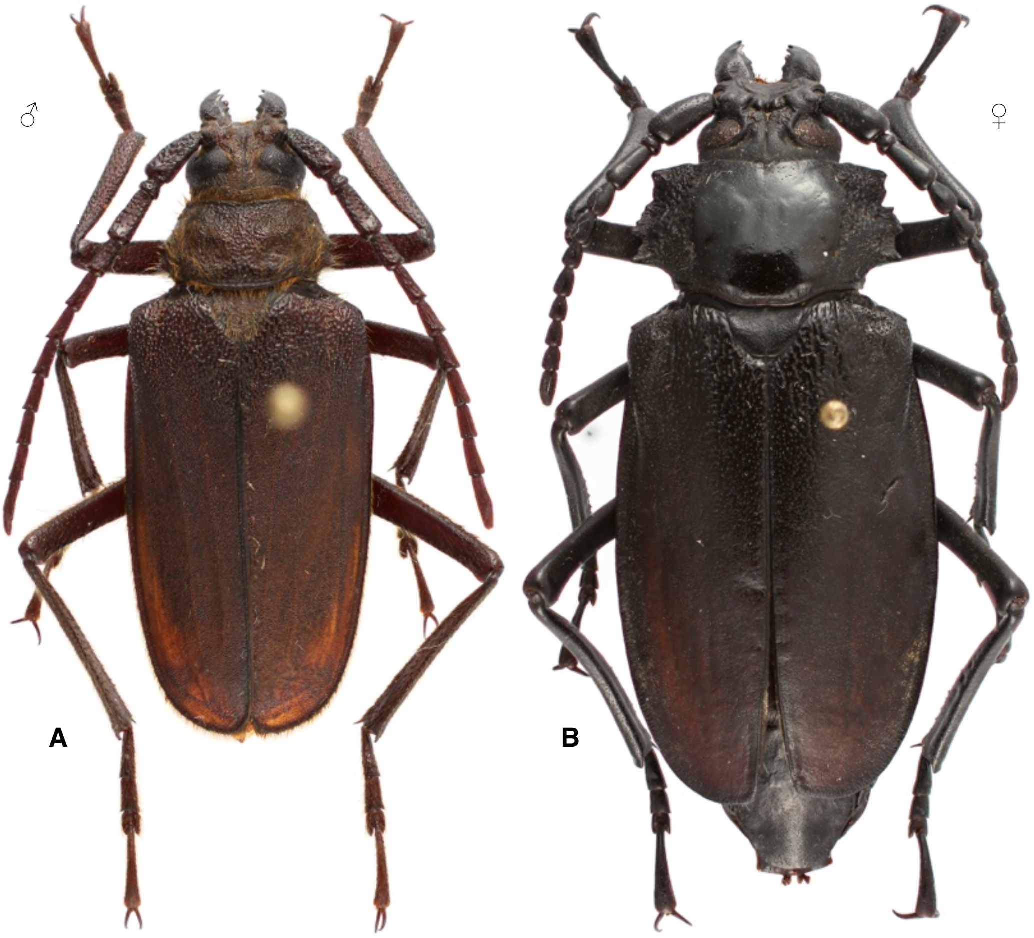

Fig. **3**. ***Hystatoderes vitalisi*** Lameere, 1917. **A**. ♂ (ADC), 26 mm. **B**. ♀ (ADC), 43 mm.

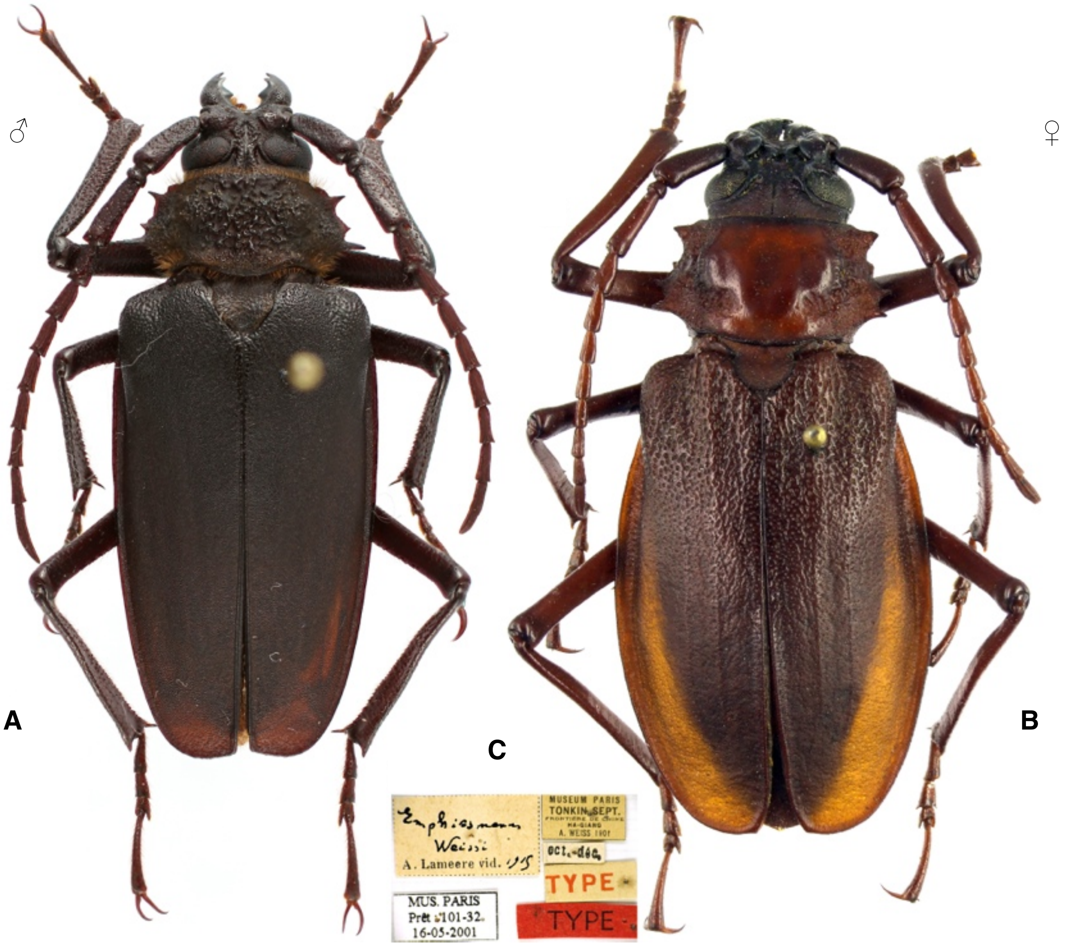

Fig. 4. ***Hystatoderes weissi*** (Lameere, 1915). **A**. ♂ (ADC), 31 mm. **B**. Holotype, ♀ (MNHN), 41 mm. **C**. Holotype, labels.

Hystatoderes vitalisi Lameere, 1917

(Fig. 1, 3A-B, 6B, E & G)

Hystatoderes vitalisi Lameere, 1917: 147 (description).
= *Laokaya vitalisi* Pic, 1928: 10 – **syn**. **nov**.

Hystatoderes vitalisi Lameere, 1919: 65 (catalogued).

Hystatoderes weissi Lameere, 1920: 138 (synonymy).

Hystatoderes vitalisi Drumont *et al*., 2000: 492 (lectotype designation, mentioned as synonym of *weissi*).

Hystatoderes weissi Komiya, 2001: 33, Fig. 17 (male) & 18 (female) (illustration in color of a pair).

Hystatoderes Li *et al*., 2014: 83, Fig. 13 (male) (listed as synonym of *weissi*, distribution).

Material examined (All specimens from Vietnam).

Type material studied

- *Hystatoderes vitalisi*

Lectotype ♀, 45 mm: Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B., Tonkin: Tonkin, Chapa, le 20-VI 1912, R. Vitalis de Salvaza, ex coll. Desbrocher / Vitalisi Lam, Ht Tonkin, ex coll Desbrocher / Syntype / Hystatoderes Vitalisi Lam. = TYPE. cf Bull. Sté. Ent. Fr. 1917 p. 147 / HYSTATODERES VITALISI LAMEERE, 1917, LECTOTYPE, dés. A. Drumont, M. Galant & K.-E. Hüdepohl, 2000 (RBINS);

Paralectotype ♀, 44 mm (Fig. 5A-C): Tonkin, Chapa, le 25-VII 1916, R. Vitalis de Salvaza / Hystatoderes Vitalisi Lmr, Type, Chapa, Tonkin, juillet 1916 / TYPE / MUSEUM PARIS, INDO-CHINE FRANC., Vitalis de Salvaza 1919 / MUS. PARIS Prêt 101-32, 16-05-2001 / Type specimen reset by A. Drumont in 2003 / Photo N. Mal, 2014 / PARALECTOTYPE, dés. Drumont *et al*., 2023 (MNHN).

- *Laokaya vitalisi*

Holotype ♀ by monotypy, 45 mm (Fig. 5D-F): Tonkin, Lao Kay, le 10-VI-1911, R. Vitalis de Salvaza / 546 / Type / Type / LaoKaya vitalisi Boppe, det. R. Vitalis de Salvaza / MUS. PARIS Prêt 101-32, 16-05-2001 / Laokaya vitalisi Pic [handwritten by Pic, pers. comm. Gérard Tavakilian] / près Logaeus Wat, prothorax à structure différente, dents inégales et peu spiniformes, corps plus trapu et antennes courtes [handwritten by Pic, pers. comm. Gérard Tavakilian] / Acanthophorini ou Prionini plutôt [handwritten by Pic, pers. comm. Gérard Tavakilian] / Laokaya vitalisi Pic, 1928, HOLOTYPE, Drumont *et al*., 2023 vidit (MNHN).

Other material studied

Hoa Binh province

1 ♀, Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B., Tonkin: Région de Hoa-Binh, L. Dupont / Emphiesmenus Weissi, A. Lameere vid. 1915 (RBINS).

Lao Cai province

1 ♀, Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B., Tonkin: Chapa, 40 km Lao Kay, Tonkin, 1200 m, ex coll. Desbrocher / Hystatoderes Vitalisi Lmr Cotype [handwritten by Lameere] (RBINS);

1 ♀, Lao Kay, Tonkin (RBINS);

1 ♂, Sapa (Chapa), 13.VI-9.VII.1994 (ZKC);

2 ♀, Sapa, 28.VI.1995 (ZKC);

1 ♂, Sapa, 1600 m, V.2014 (ADC) (Fig. 3A);

1 ♀, Sapa, VII.2014 (ADC) (Fig. 3B);

1 ♀, Mt Sapa, 1800 m, VI.2015 (CRC).

Yen Bai province

1 ♀, Mu Cang Chai, 1700 m, V.2016 (AKC);

1 ♀, same locality but V.2016 (SIC);

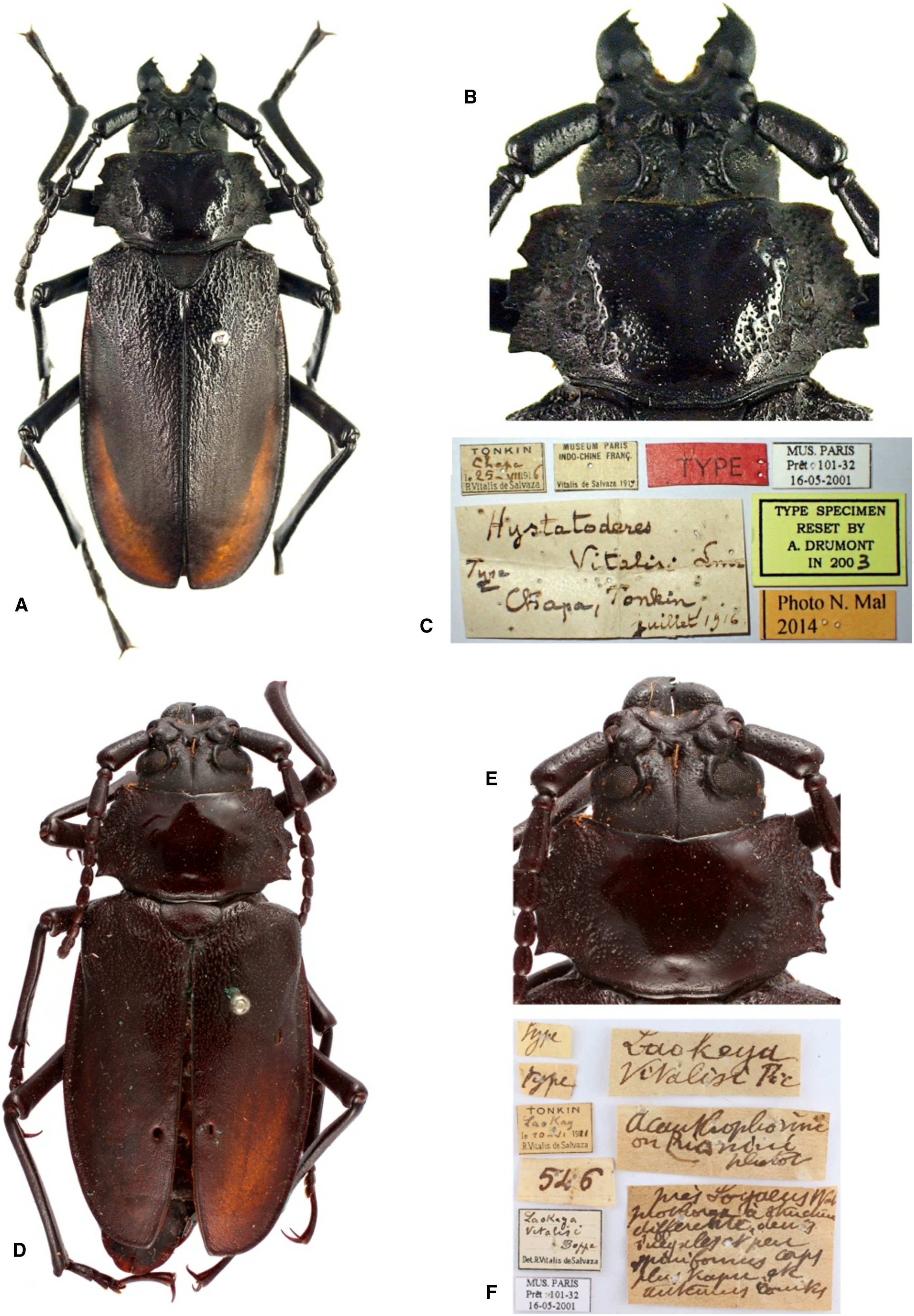

Fig. 5. ***Hystatoderes vitalisi*** Lameere, 1917 & ***Laokaya vitalisi*** Pic, 1928

A-**C**. ***Hystatoderes vitalisi*** Lameere, 1917, paralectotype, ♀ (MNHN), 44 mm. **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Forebody, dorsal view. **C**. Labels. **D**-**F**. ***Laokaya vitalisi*** Pic, 1928, holotype, ♀ (MNHN), 45 mm. **D**. Habitus, dorsal view. **E**. Forebody, dorsal view. **F**. Labels.

2 ♀, same locality but VII.2016 (AKC);
1 ♀, same locality but VII.2017 (BSC);
1 ♂, same locality but VIII.2022 (CRC);
1 ♂, same locality (ADC);
1 ♂, same locality, 1800-2100 m (ADC).

Description

Male (Fig. 3A, 6B)

Dimensions. – Body length: 26.5 - 34 mm.

Habitus. – Massive, oblong, concolor dark brown, a little less than twice as long as wide at the basal third of elytra; pronotum and scutellum covered with hairs; legs brown with elongated tarsi; antennae not reaching the apical third of elytra.

Head. – Robust, slightly wider than long, almost rounded when viewed from above; genae, frons and vertex with strong punctation and wrinkles evenly distributed over the surface; sutural line of medium depth running between the antennal tubercles towards the rear, bordered with a large golden hairline spreading out in front of the eyes towards the front. Eyes weakly indented; lower lobe protruding slightly below the antennal tubercles; inter-ocular space equal to the width of the upper lobe. Antennal tubercles indented and angular towards the front and with a small protrusion on the upper inner margin. Mandibles robust, very rounded and strongly punctate, wider in the central part, bifid with an intermediate tooth in the apical third and a fourth small one near the base.

Antennae. – Short, not reaching the apical third of elytra. Scape strongly punctate and wrinkled, slightly depressed on dorsal side, enlarged at apex, with rounded outer corner, antennomere 3 as long as scape, with more widely spaced punctation, antennomere 4 shorter than 5 but thicker and wider, as punctate as 3, antennomeres 5 - 10 equal, sparsely punctate and with longitudinal grooves, last antennomere longer with bevelled apex.

Pronotum. – Transverse, nearly twice as wide as long, slightly swollen on the disc; surface evenly punctate with small wrinkles and covered with fairly long golden hairs; apical margin scarcely wider than head; apical angle without significant spine; lateral margins widening downwards to a sparse spine at mid-height, followed by a second larger one, then narrowing towards the basal margin. Scutellum: large, rounded, granular and covered with golden setae.

Elytra. – Finely granular with a few scattered hairs on the surface and denser hairs on the apical and lateral margin on about the lower half, this granulation becoming stronger with wrinkles in the humeral and periscutellar area; costae inconspicuous as simple longitudinal bulges; basal angles quite marked; apex rounded or barely angular, without spine.

Legs. – Dark brown; femora straight, slightly curved, punctate and covered with a light and irregular pilosity; tibiae punctate, concave inner face, widening towards the toothed apex on both sides, covered with a short pilosity on all the surface; tarsi elongated and rather narrow, the first shorter than the two others combined, onychium of protarsi longer than tarsomeres 1-3 combined.

Female (Fig. 3B, 5A-F, 6E & G)

Dimensions. – Body length: 33-54 mm (lectotype ♀: 45 mm).

Habitus. – As in other species of the genus, the female is characterized by a remarkable sexual dimorphism: large size and habitus very different from that of the male, massive aspect with transverse, blackish and strongly serrated pronotum, elytra ovoid, blackish with a dark brown tinge by transparency and legs black.

Head. – Blackish, widening at eye level, crossed in the middle by a deep longitudinal groove, finely granular towards the rear and more coarsely granular between the eyes; vertex zone above the carina bordering the upper part of the eye forming a clear depression; clypeus coarsely granular with a few scattered golden setae; mandibles strongly punctate, with a regular curvature, having an internal tooth fairly close to the tip giving a bifid aspect and followed by irregular serration towards the base; antennal tubercles bordered downwards by a deep depression that joins the central median groove and two small protuberances joined towards the middle. Eyes strongly indented; lower lobe wider and longer than the upper one. Submentum coarsely punctate and strongly wrinkled at the gular level. Apical labial and maxillary palpomeres truncated.

Antennae. – Black, reaching the basal third of the elytra; scape about 3 times as long as wide at the apex, slightly conical and finely punctate with a few scattered foveoli; antennomere 3 as long as 4 and 5 combined, antennomeres 6 - 10 sub-equal, antennomere 11 twice as long as 10 and with obvious longitudinal grooves; antennomeres 3 - 11 with depressed areas with a fine poriferous surface on the ventral side (maybe sensitive area).

Pronotum. – Strongly transverse, glabrous, coarsely granular on either side of a smoother, slightly raised central zone; upper lateral corners rounded, extended downwards by a ridge forming a crest over a third of the height; lateral margins ending in a strong spine slightly raised upwards.

Elytra. – Hairless and elongated, widening downwards to reach the maximum width between the half and the apical third (ratio L/l = 1.65), finely granular with granulosity becoming strong and coarse in the basal and the periscutelar area; swellings at the start of the ribs forming between a depressed surface near the elytral base; costae inconspicuous; apex rounded.

Legs. – Hairless, finely punctate; femora sub-parallel with slightly swollen knees; tibiae widened at the apex with two or three spines at the inner margin; protibiae strongly curved downwards, tarsomere 4 longer than tarsomeres 1 - 3 combined.

Underside. – Mesosternum, metasternum and sternites finely punctate and hairless, metepisternum with anterior margin almost straight and lower margin rounded, joining the upper margin, prosternal process rather long, barely swollen and slightly wrinkled at the apex.

Diagnostic characters. – *Hystatoderes vitalisi* is easily distinguished from the other two species composing the genus by the following combination of characters:

- *For the males*: by the pronotum weakly spiny, antennomere 3 more robust and shorter or as long as scape, the antennae projecting slightly beyond half of the elytra, the upper eye lobe small and elongated, and the more rounded apex of elytra.

- *For the females*: by the massive entirely black body, the rectangular and elongated pronotum with lateral margin crenulate and exhibiting multiple loosely defined teeth, the robust antennae only reaching the elytral fourth, and the large and short legs and tarsi.

Etymology. – Described in honour of the French naturalist René Vitalis de Salvaza, who collected extensively in French Indochina at the beginning of the 20th century.

Flight period / biotope altitude. – *Hystatoderes vitalisi* appears to occur at an altitude between 1200 and 2100 m and during a period from May to August.

Distribution. – North-western part of Vietnam (Fig. 1).

Hystatoderes weissi Lameere, 1915

(Fig. 1, 4A-C, 6C, F & H)

Emphiesmenus weissi Lameere, 1915: 56 (description).
Emphiesmenus weissi Lameere, 1919: 115 (catalogued).
Emphiesmenus weissi Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 18, Fig. 4, d-e (male description) [citation from Laos].
Emphiesmenus weissei Hua, 2002: 206 (catalogue, misspelling) [citation from China].
Hystatoderes weissi Li *et al*., 2014: 83 (catalogue, distribution in China).

Records from China and Laos will be treated in the second part of this revision.

Material examined

Type material studied

Holotype ♀, 41 mm (Fig. 4B - C, 6F &H): Museum Paris, Tonkin Sept., Frontière de Chine, Ha Giang, A. Weiss 1901 / oct.-dec. / Emphiesmenus Weissi A. Lameere vid. 1915 / TYPE (MNHN) / Holotype Emphiesmenus weissi Lameere, 1915, vid. Drumont *et al*., 2023.

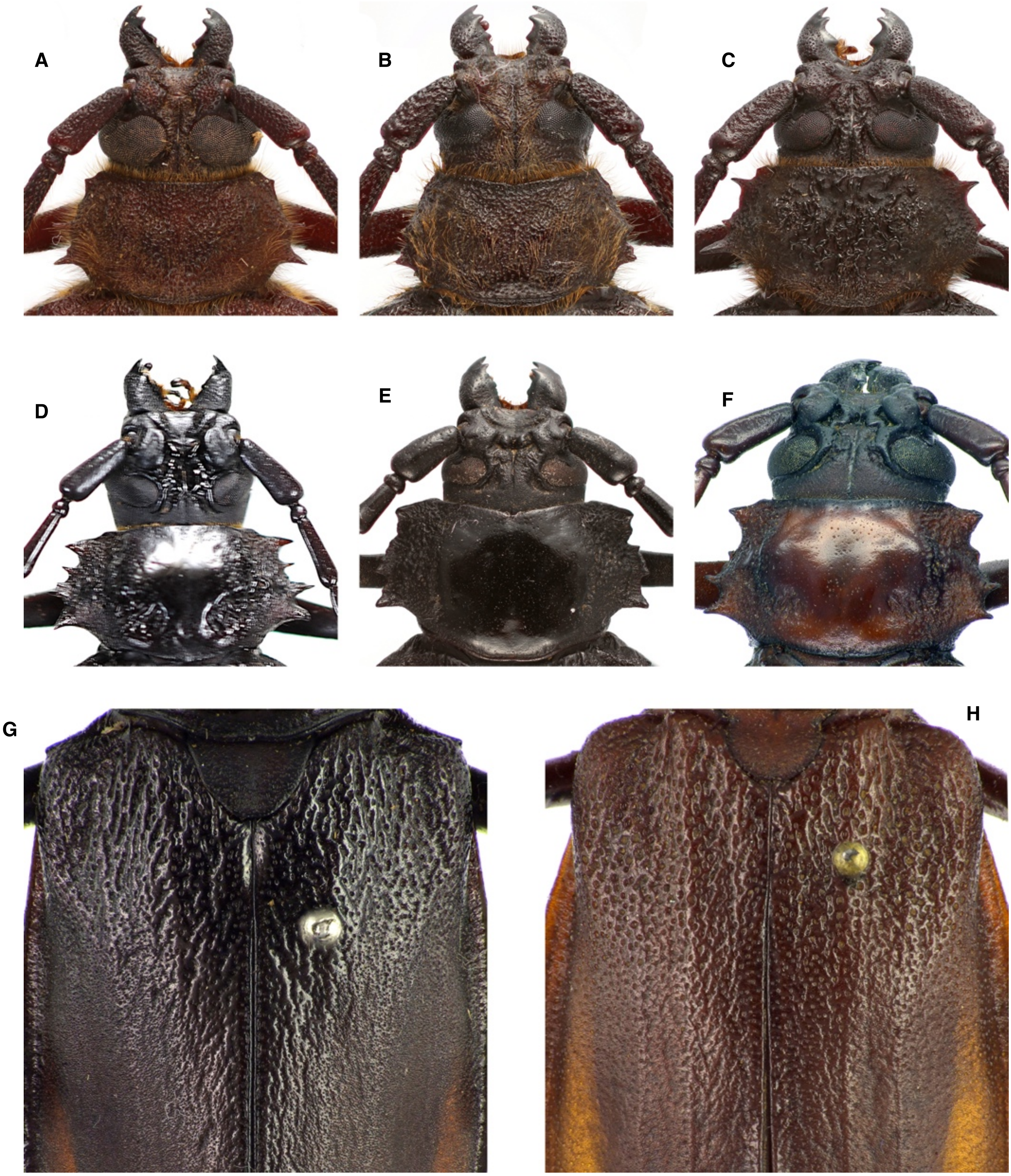

Fig. **6**. Forebody & basal part of elytra.

A, **D**. ***Hystatoderes antonkozlovi*** **sp**. **nov**. **A**. Allotype, ♂ (RBINS), forebody. **D**. Holotype, ♀ (NSMT), forebody.
B, **E**, **G**. ***Hystatoderes vitalisi*** Lameere, 1917. **B**. ♂ (ADC), forebody. **E**. ♀ (ADC), forebody. **G**. ♀, basal part of elytra.
C, **F**, **H**. ***Hystatoderes weissi*** (Lameere, 1915). **C**. ♂ (ADC), forebody. **F**. ♀ (MNHN), forebody. **H**. ♀, basal part of elytra.

Other material studied

1 ♂, Vietnam, **Ha Giang province**, env. Lung Cu, 1200 m, local collector leg. (ADC) (Fig. 4A).

Description

Male (Fig. 4A, 6C)

Dimensions. – Body length: 31mm.

Habitus. – With a stocky appearance (like *H. vitalisi*), oblong, concolor dark brown, less than twice as long as wide at the basal third of elytra. Pronotum, elytra, scutellum, head and antennae concolor, pronotum with a golden dense pilosity near apical and basal margins. Legs brown with elongated tarsi. Antennae barely exceeding the elytral half.

Head. – Robust, slightly wider than long; frons and vertex with a scattered punctation evenly distributed over the surface; median longitudinal groove on the top running between the antennal tubercles towards the rear and bordered by a strong carina; a small other carina bordering the upper part of ocular lobe joining the first one near the middle of the vertex. Eyes moderately indented; lower lobe barely wider than the upper lobe; inter-ocular space equal to the width of the upper lobe. Mandibles regularly rounded and strongly punctate, wider from base to central part, bifid with an intermediate tooth in the basal third.

Antennae. – Rather short, just reaching the apical third of the elytra. Scape strongly vermiculated and wrinkled, slightly flattened on dorsal side, enlarged at apex with rounded outer corner, antennomere 3 as long as scape, with irregularly spaced strong punctation; antennomere 4 punctate or with few longitudinal groove; antennomeres 5–10 equal in length and expanding bell-shaped towards the apex, with longitudinal grooves; last antennomere longer with bevelled apex.

Pronotum. – Transverse, hexagonal, swollen on the disc; surface strongly vermiculate with huge wrinkles, partially hairless except along the apical and basal margin, which have a fringe of long golden hairs; apical margin much wider than head; apical angles irregularly shaped with a fairly strong spine offset downward; a weaker tooth about halfway up the pronotum followed by a strong, slightly downward-facing spine. Under this last tooth, the pronotum narrows to the basal border without teeth. Scutellum: large, rounded, granular and covered with sparse golden setae.

Elytra. – Almost smooth and hairless, showing only areas with weak fine wrinkles and a small punctuation on the basal part around the scutellum, punctuation becoming stronger on the humeral angles; costae inconspicuous; lateral margins relatively wide; apical angles weakly sharp, without spine.

Legs. – Dark brown; femora straight, punctate and covered with a scattered pilosity; tibiae punctate, strongly concave inner face and finely crenellated on the lower side, widening towards the apex and with few scattered hairs; apex toothed at both sides; tarsi narrow and elongated; onychium as long as tarsomeres 1 - 3 combined.

Female (Fig. 4B-C, 6F & H)

Dimensions. – Body length holotype ♀: 41 mm.

Habitus. – Body moderately large, stout, thicken dorsal ventral side, and brighten red.

Head. – Remarkable shorter than wide. Eyes narrow in dorsal view, distantly separated, distance between eyes about haft of wide of the head and wider than dorsal lobe of the eyes. Labrum with some short setae. Mandible strong, robust, curved inward and downward, right mandible with inner apical teeth forming a bifid apex. Underside of head concave and not smooth.

Antennae. – Short, about 0.6 as long as body, 11-segmented; scape the thickest, as long as antennomere 3, round at sides, somehow little pressed in dorsal-ventral direction, expanded apically; antennomere 2 visible; antennomere 3 about as long as scape, mostly rounded but somehow flattened at ventral side, narrow at base and expanded apically; antennomeres 4-5 similar in shape and size, antennomeres 4 and 5 combined about as long as antennomere 3; antennomeres 6-11 combined about as long as 3-5 combined; antennomeres 1-9 somehow smooth with punctuation; antennomeres 10-11 with wrinkles in the length.

Pronotum. – Short, about 0.6 as long as wide (measured between 2 tips of basal spines); apical margin concave; basal margin convex, making a basal lobe; surface smooth on the middle, disc convex and two lateral parts much more punctate, reaching the lateral margins; lateral margin with three evident spines and one fold forming a small spine, the basal one longest and more pointed that others. Except the smallest tooth, all spines are curved upward. Scutellum: short and rounded, making a semicircle with basal margin of pronotum, not smooth as the middle part of pronotum but less punctate than the elytra.

Elytra. – Reddish and shining, strong punctuation at base and reduced from the apical fourth; lateral margin curves up strongly from base and nearly to flatten at apex; apex rounded with a short angle.

Legs. – Flattened, same colour as the body, tarsi segment with lateral apical somehow point.

Diagnostic characters. – *Hystatoderes weissi* is easily distinguished from the other two species composing the genus by the following combination of characters:

- ***For the males*** (only one specimen studied): remarkable for the very transverse pronotum, marked with deep wrinkles and provided with three lateral spines, the vertex showing a strong longitudinal carina, and the blackish brown elytra, mat and with basal angles rounded and without tooth.

- ***For the females*** (only one specimen studied): by the relatively square pronotum with three evident spines and a fold of margin forming a small spine, and the reddish brown elytra with basal angles rounded and without tooth.

Etymology. – Described in honour of the collector A. Weiss.

Flight period / biotope altitude. – For *H. weissi*, only a few data are available, for the altitude the male was recorded at 1200 m and the flight period for the holotype female is October-December.

Distribution. – Extreme northern part of Vietnam (Fig. 1)

Checklist of genus *Hystatoderes*

Hystatoderes Lameere, 1917 (type-species: *Hystatoderes vitalisi* Lameere, 1917 by monotypy)
= *Laokaya* Pic, 1928, **syn. nov**.

- *H. antonkozlovi* **sp. nov**.

- *H. vitalisi* Lameere, 1917, **revalidation**, **bona sp**.
= *Laokaya vitalisi* Pic, 1928, **syn. nov**.

- *H. weissi* Lameere*,* 1915

Discussion

The genus *Hystatoderes* has been reviewed, at least in a first approach, for Vietnam. Now it contains three species occupying different mountain ranges within this country. Although collectors looked after the genus, the available material remains quite limited, which testifies to a certain rarity in the field for these species.

More field work, in particular with surveys carried out in other mountainous regions of Vietnam, would make it possible to bring new information concerning the distribution of the species and also to document their life-history and life cycle, which we do not currently know.

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Publisher Correspondence. – AD
Writing the article. – AD, ZK, CD & CR
Article proofreading. – AD, CD, QP, JC & CR
Bibliographic work. – AD & CR
Material study. – AD, ZK, CD & CR
Author of the figures. – JC, ZK & QP

Résumé

Drumont A., Komiya Z., Do C., Phan Q.T., Constant J. & Ripaille C., 2023. – Révision du genre *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 (1ère partie): les espèces du Vietnam (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Anacolini). *Faunitaxys*, 11(43): 1 – 11.

Le genre *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 est revu et les espèces présentes au Vietnam sont traitées. Le genre est resté longtemps monotypique avec comme seule espèce *H. weissi* (Lameere, 1915). De nouvelles études sur du matériel récent ont permis de différencier trois espèces dans le genre, qui sont décrites et illustrées ici. Une clé d'identification pour les mâles et femelles est fournie. *Hystatoderes vitalisi* Lameere, 1917 est relevé de la synonymie avec *H. weissi* et considéré comme une bonne espèce. Le genre *Laokaya* Pic, 1928 est proposé comme synonyme junior de *Hystatoderes* et son unique espèce *Laokaya vitalisi* Pic, 1928 comme synonyme junior d'*Hystatoderes vitalisi*. Une espèce nouvelle, *H. antonkozlovi* **sp. nov.**, est décrite du centre du Vietnam. Le mâle de *H. weissi* est décrit pour la première fois. Une liste actualisée des espèces composant le genre *Hystatoderes* est donnée.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Hystatoderes*, longicornes, nouvelle espèce, taxonomie, description, distribution, synonymies, Région Orientale.

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[1] **AD** = Alain Drumont - **ZK** = Ziro Komiya - **CD** = Cuong Do - **QP** = Quoc Toan Phan - **JC** = Jérôme Constant - **CR** = Claude Ripaille

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SOMMAIRE

Révision du genre *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 (1ère partie): les espèces du Vietnam (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Anacolini).
Alain Drumont, Ziro Komiya, Cuong Do, Quoc Toan Phan, Jérôme Constant & Claude Ripaille .... 1 – 11

CONTENTS

Revision of the genus *Hystatoderes* Lameere, 1917 (Part I): species from Vietnam (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae, Anacolini).
Alain Drumont, Ziro Komiya, Cuong Do, Quoc Toan Phan, Jérôme Constant & Claude Ripaille .... 1 – 11

Illustration de la couverture :

Mt Axan, Vietnam, 23 avril 2018.

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Fig. 1. Carte : **J. Constant**.
Fig. 2. **A** : **J. Constant**, **B** : **Z. Komiya**.
Fig. 3. **J. Constant**.
Fig. 4. **A** : **J. Constant**, **B-C** : **N. Mal**.
Fig. 5. **N. Mal**.
Fig. 6. **A-C** & **E** : **J. Constant**, **D** : **Z. Komiya** & **F-H** : **N. Mal**.
Fig. 2-6 composées par **J. Constant**.
Couverture: **Quoc Toan Phan**.

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